

# DANBURY.

Frank Heath of Portland, Ore., a brother-in-law of the Logan's south of town, departed for his home Wednesday.

Will the hyd-rant if the pump-handle all the water?

Why does a man have electricity in his hair when he has gas on his stomach?

Little Marguerite Rogers is reported on the sick list.

Dr. Campbell of Lebanon was up on professional business Tuesday.

Will Greenway and son John left Thursday evening for Palmer, Neb., to get work.

Ray Sims and Ben Moss departed Monday for Colorado.

Mayo Green's little son is on the sick list.

Ray Cathcart spent Monday evening at the W. A. Stone home.

Sheriff Higgins of McCook was over Tuesday to shake hands with the voters of this district.

Mrs. Pearl Cummings of Lebanon spent Saturday at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hayes.

J. E. Dodge of Marion was down on business Wednesday.

Miss Shah Phillips returned home Tuesday from McCook, where she has been visiting her sister.

Ray Young is just getting over a bad attack of the rheumatism.

Jas. Pontius of Indianola was over on business Tuesday.

Campbell Bros. circus will be in Beaver City July 27th.

Wm. Remington, an old soldier, died at his home north of town on Tuesday about 1 o'clock.

A large crowd from here celebrated the fourth at Orleans.

Mrs. Sadie Gill came in Tuesday to celebrate the 4th with her home folks.

This vicinity was visited by a couple of good showers on Tuesday afternoon.

Ray Young and family and Mrs. Rea Oman and children and Mrs. C. H. Oman took dinner the 4th at the M. M. Young home.

# MARION.

Mrs. John Sines and Mrs. E. E. Blake were Oberlin business visitors one day last week.

At the annual school meeting it was voted to have nine months' of school, beginning the first Monday in September, and two weeks' vacation at holidays. A ten mill tax was levied. Ninth grade work was also voted. It was also voted to charge non-resident pupils \$2.00 per month tuition. C. W. Reed was elected moderator.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mack of West Chicago were here recently visiting his uncle, S. H. Stillebomer and family.

Charlie Maggard returned from his homestead south of Otis, Colo., and reports crop conditions there considerable better than here.

The Epworth League held an ice cream social at the school house on Friday evening. A fair patronage is reported.

Mrs. Martha Barnes who has been visiting in eastern Colorado and at Wauweta for some weeks, returned home last mid week accompanied by Mrs. Chas. Barnes and family. F. D. Van Pelt met them here and took them to his home in Sherman township.

H. A. Reed was a business visitor at Herndon one day last week.

John Randal of Gerver precinct and L. A. Fitch of McCook were in town recently looking over the political situation.

George Hayward of Jaqua, Kan., came down from St. Francis recently to visit his brother Chas. and family south of town. He reports crop conditions in western Kansas and eastern Colorado no better than here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Furman, who live south of town had a close call from lightning recently. The bolt struck while they were eating supper and melted both telephone wires off just outside of the house. They felt the shock quite distinctly but were uninjured.

Willie Wyckoff, who has been at work at Benkelman for some time, has returned home.

About twenty-five of the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smiley surprised them one evening last week by coming to remind them of their fifth wedding anniversary. Ice cream and cake were served and a splendid evening's enjoyment is reported.

Jas. Pontius, editor of the Indianola Reporter, John Dutcher, president of the Red Willow County Fair association and Chas. Dutcher, democratic candidate for county clerk, were over from Indianola one day last week.

# Box Elder Precinct.

The Republican primary election for Box Elder precinct will be held on Wednesday, July 12th, 1911, at the home of T. M. Campbell, Box Elder, at three o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates and nominating precinct ticket.

WILL SEXSON, Committeeman.

# NAVAL DESERTERS.

They Face Fine, Imprisonment and Loss of Citizenship.

Every time a fleet of naval vessels visits port there are sure to be a number of desertions. These come about from various causes, and among the deserters is always a large percentage of recruits that come from inland states. To these young men the confinement of a ship and daily drills soon become irksome. This, added to seasickness, to which they are almost invariably subject, produces an irresistible desire to desert. In other instances desertions come about through the men becoming intoxicated and practically irresponsible while on shore leave. In the meantime their vessel may sail. These men are not at first termed deserters, but are set down as stragglers. If, however, after a period of ten days nothing is heard from them by the ship's officers they are then considered deserters.

At the end of the ten day limit their allotment is stopped, the bureau of navigation is notified, and, in conformity to an act of congress, their effects are sold before the mast. The amount realized is placed to their account and the latter transferred to the deserters' roll. At the end of six months, if they still have not been heard from, their wages are declared forfeited to the United States. The penalty for desertion is fine and imprisonment as well as loss of citizenship.

The reward for the recovery of a deserter may not exceed \$20, and for a straggler the limit is \$10. This sum, together with any expenses incurred by the person capturing and delivering a deserter or straggler, when it is paid by the government is charged against the account of the man. If the enlisted man finds he has been left ashore and if he really had no intention of deserting he may report to the nearest naval station or if in a foreign country to the United States consul. When this is done he is immediately taken off the deserters' roll and accounted merely as a straggler, the punishment for which as a rule is light.—Marine Journal.

# FEARED A TRAP.

A Bit of Japanese Strategy That Deceived the Enemy.

Many a man has failed to guess an easy riddle because the simple solution looked like a trap to him. Here is an instance in which this trait of human nature was cleverly played upon by a Japanese nobleman.

The old lord had been forced to flee with only 200 men before an enemy with 10,000 and barely had time to reach his castle ahead of his foes. There were no reinforcements near at hand, and he knew that if an attempt was made to storm his defenses he and his men would be dead before help could come.

The enemy's forces advanced rapidly, and scouts rode up near the castle to reconnoiter. To their amazement, they found the gates, doors and windows open and all the appearance of a holiday celebration. They rode hastily back to inform their master that the foe was dancing and that bands were playing music in the castle.

The powerful enemy was too wise a man to put his head into any such trap as that. The defenders of the castle must have some plan to slaughter his forces by wholesale or they would never invite him in that way. He drew back to a safe distance and encamped to await developments.

Soon the re-enforcements for the castle came up behind, attacked him suddenly and defeated him, while the garrison, which had risked all on its stratagem, charged him on the other side.

Rossini's Reception of Wagner.

Wagner and some companions called upon Rossini. Hearing them on the stairs, Rossini hastily placed the score of "Lohengrin" on the piano, and when the German composer entered he said, pointing to it: "You see, illustrious maestro, I am studying your work."

"But the score is upside down!" exclaimed the other, seeing how the book was placed.

"Yes," returned Rossini calmly: "the fact is I have had it the right way up for some time, but could make nothing of it," and then all present began to laugh, including Wagner himself.—Voice and Violin.

Able to Take Care of Herself.

"Camille, my child," said the gentle dame, "if what I hear is true, Mr. Harkyns is boasting of having made a conquest of you, and I trust you will see the propriety of requesting him to discontinue his visits."

"Don't you worry, maw!" exclaimed the imperious beauty. "When I found out that Hank Harkyns had told Lil Jones I was dead stuck on him I gave him the g. b. You bet he knows he's broke his pick with me, all right!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Denial Habit.

"Let me caution you about one thing," said the alert sister of the prospective groom.

"Well?"

"When the bishop asks you if you take this woman to be your wedded wife, please don't say there's no truth in the rumor."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Flush Brand.

"Did you ever gaze on royalty?"

"Just once. It cost me \$3.75, and the chap who held it drew two cards too."—Detroit Free Press.

By the verdict of his own breast no guilty man is acquitted.—Juvenal.

# CORN FOR THE SILO SHOULD BE PLANTED THICKLY

Nebraska Experiment Station Gets Best Results From Hogue's Yellow Dent, With Learning a Close Second—Rate and Time of Planting.

(By C. W. Pugsley, Professor of Agronomy and Farm Management, Nebraska Experiment Station.)

THE widespread interest which is being aroused in the silo and the uses of ensilage warrants its thorough discussion.

It is easy to theorize and to even advance what seem to be plausible reasons for taking certain stands, but it is harder to demonstrate that these stands are right in every respect. The demand for agricultural knowledge has been so great during the last few years that agricultural writers have been tempted to give to the public as facts what seems reasonable. Some things which look nice at a distance will not bear close inspection. It is only by careful and painstaking work that we are able to get down to the bottom of matters and build agriculture upon that solid foundation which it deserves.

The matter of growing corn for the silo is one of the subjects which comes in this class. In order to get some statistics which would be of value, I wrote to twelve experiment stations in an effort to find out, if possible, some absolute facts in reference to the things pertaining to the growing of the corn. The first thing to be considered should be the variety of corn. Of the twelve states responding, those in the east all favored large and late varieties, and a number of them mentioned St. Charles White

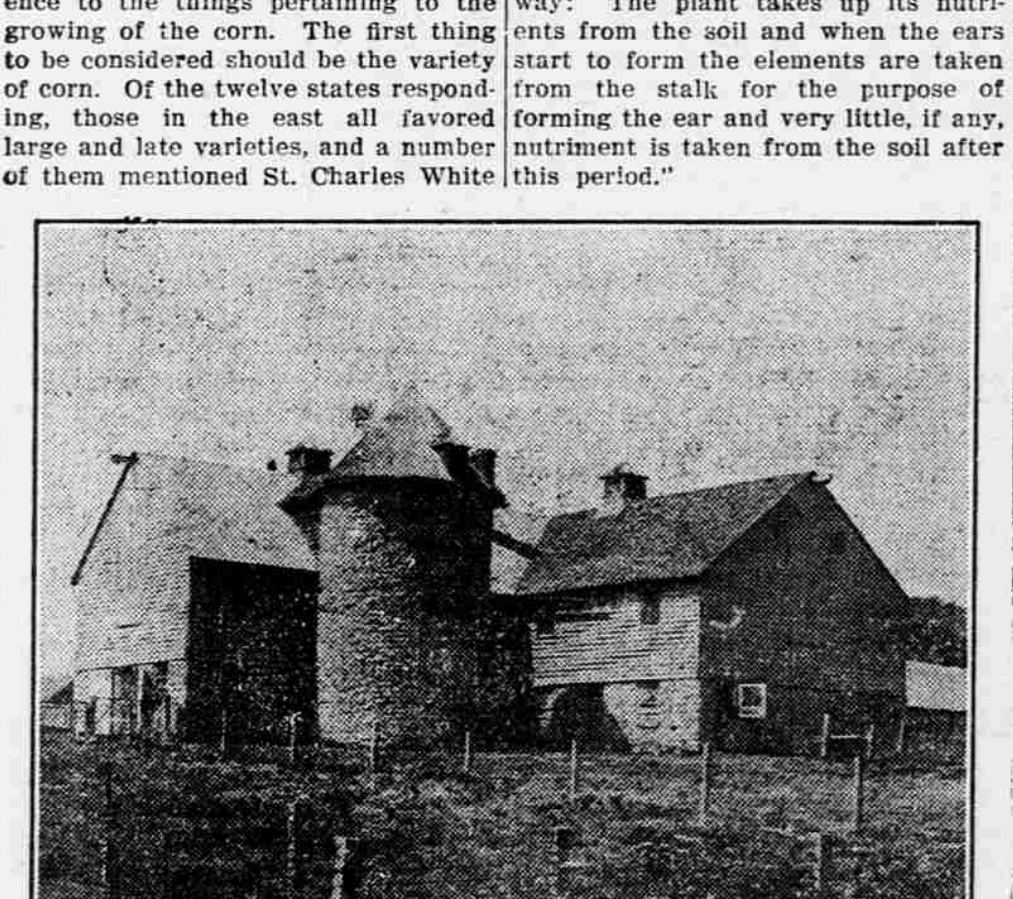
far seems the best, and the Leaming, which is high up in the scale, are both corns well adapted to this section of the country for grain purposes.

The rate of planting is the best thing to be considered in connection with the growing ensilage. The station's report on this particular point range as follows: Nine states plant one-fourth thicker than for grain purposes; two states plant one-half thicker; and one state plants one-third thicker. This particular point will be taken up by the Nebraska Experiment station next year in connection with the continuation of a test carried on last year. The varieties used will be the most promising of the sixteen tested during the last season. The following quotations from Hoad's Dairyman may throw some light on this subject: "Professor Haecker of the Minnesota Experiment Station gets admirable results by sowing corn so thickly that small or no ears develop. The analysis of this corn is about the same as that which has developed ears and can be accounted for in this way: The plant takes up its nutrients from the soil and when the ears start to form the elements are taken from the stalk for the purpose of forming the ear and very little, if any, nutriment is taken from the soil after this period."

From what has been done at other stations, and from the experience of the majority of practical farmers, it seems safe to conclude that corn for ensilage purposes may well be planted somewhat thicker than where it is wanted for grain. In producing corn for market, the yield of grain is the test of its usefulness. In producing corn for ensilage, the yield of nutrients in both stalk and ear will determine the value of the variety. There is considerable feeding value in every stalk and blade of corn, and it seems quite probable that it is more economical to produce digestible nutrients by growing more of the stalk and leaf than by attempting to get a variety of corn which will yield a large number of first class ears.

The next thing to be considered is the time of planting. This depends somewhat upon the use to which the ground is to be put after the corn is taken off. If it is desired to seed winter wheat, early planting would be advantageous. A corn plant usually has a definite time for maturing, depending somewhat upon the condition of the season. Lack of rain will make the plant mature earlier, but the time of filling the silo will depend largely upon the variety of corn used and the rate at which it is planted in the spring. From the replies received from other stations, eleven of the twelve states recommended planting at the same time as for field corn. One state, farther south, Kentucky plants the ensilage corn three weeks later. It is the custom among practically all Nebraska farmers to plant the ensilage corn at the same time as the corn for grain purposes, and with our present information this is to be recommended as the best method.

Ensilage corn should be planted as close to the silo as possible, for this will reduce, by quite a per cent, the labor of filling the silo. A short haul will enable one or two less teams and drivers to be used.



BUILD THE SILO WITH THE IDEA OF CONVENIENCE IN MIND.

as being grown extensively. One state said that St. Charles White was shipped in in carload lots from Missouri and was known in that state as silo corn. In all of the central western states the varieties used were the same as those grown in the localities where the silos are located. In fact, the stations recommended that the farmers should use the same varieties as they were using on their farms for the production of grain.

Last year an experiment was started by the Department of Agronomy and Farm Management and the Dairy Department of the Nebraska Experiment Station to determine, if possible, what variety would prove best for ensilage. It is planned to have all of the samples analyzed, both at the time of filling the silo and when they are taken out and fed to the stock during the winter. Naturally, we do not have the analysis of these varieties at hand—for the Dairy Department is just now beginning to feed the ensilage used for this test. There were sixteen varieties grown and there was quite a considerable difference in the yield from the different plots. A half-acre plot was taken as the standard. The variety which stood at the top was Hogue's Yellow Dent. This variety has been carefully grown on the station farm for a number of years. The second in the list was Leaming, grown from seed secured about forty miles from the station from a careful corn breeder.

Whether the variety yielding the largest amount of dry weight is the best for ensilage purposes cannot be determined by the data at hand. The feeding tests with the cows and the chemical analysis may show quite a considerable difference.

The work of other stations in the central west, and one year's experiment at the Nebraska station, seem to indicate that the variety best adapted to ensilage purposes here would be the one grown longest in the locality. The Hogue's Yellow Dent, which so

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# FLY IS A DEADLY PERIL

Now Is the Time to Clear Out Their Roosting Places.

It is always appropriate to say something against the fly. He is not only a nuisance, but a danger. When a fly lights on your plate at dinner to help you eat, he is carrying filth and germs from a great many different sources. There are few contagious diseases that the fly does not carry. Flies in milk may mean the death of some infant or invalid who uses it for food.

We do not see people fall dead from the effects of flies, but they die just the same. The fly often escapes blame when he is really the guilty one.

Flies annoy the cattle and exasperate mankind. They have little excuse for being.

The flies that bother you this summer came from the manure and trash piles around the barn, where they stayed in peace all winter. Some of them stay under the bark of trees also. Winter is the time to fight the flies for next year. Right now while they are bothering is the time to decide to clean out their roosting places next winter.

The carcass of a hog dead with the cholera should be burned.

ARE YOU

Provided with a

Good Cream Separator



DeLaval Separator

Gets all the Cream and

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO WASTE

your profits with an old worn out or cheap machine. We will make you a liberal allowance for your old machine in order to get you STARTED RIGHT with a DeLAVAL.

DON'T POSTPONE IT

McCook Hardware Co. GENERAL HARDWARE & STOVES

# TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

With a Humorous View on the Eternal Fitness of Things.

Speaking of telephone numbers, a good number for a cigar dealer would be 2-4-5, and a cheap suburban sport might as well be 4 Flushing as anything else. An Irishman wishing to dine would naturally call up a place 2-8, but a Englishman 'aving to call up a blasted, bloomin' creditor regarding a bill would be '8-2.

A lover ordering a chair would want 1-4-2, and a newly wed couple wishing a flat would want 1-4-2-2, but the German maiden refusing to marry would about 9-9-0-0. (Oh, how clever!)

If you want to borrow you wish 4-2-0, and probably that is a money lender's number, but if you only want a small loan from a friend you will wish 2-0-5. (That's pretty cute. What?)

The bookmaker should have two pones—9-2-1 for long shots and 4-2-5 for favorites. The man with a dog might call 6-6-6-6—(get that?)—and the farmer should put 8-0 on his list. (Put-eight-o, hey, what? I rather guess that's a rotten potato!)

If two horses were in the running and 1-1-5-0 John he would be a happy lad and his smile would be 2-2 Broad. (This is one 1-8-2 Spring on you.) And if John spent the cash for liquor I would cry 5-5-5-4 John! But that is just how careless John is. His drinking is hades for his wife, but it's 7-4 John. (What, bo?)

(Honestly, I could keep this up all night!) If two of you wished to be wed you would not have 2-8-4 Spring, because you could call 4-1 Rector to make you ope immediately, and then, if tired of being united in one, you could go to a fat judge and let that 1-2 Broadparty-W again. (If you can't see that, ask for information.)—Ellis Parker Butler in Judge.

# MODERN CHEMISTRY.

Prediction of a Scientist and Its Remarkable Verification.

When a mathematical astronomer in Paris gave a Berlin observatory a search warrant for a new planet and, turning his telescope as directed, the Berlin observer found the previously unknown planet all the world wondered. Equally remarkable have been a prediction and its verification in the history of modern chemistry. Grading the known elements of nature according to the weight of their respective atoms, it was observed that the elements, some seventy or more in number, formed a scale marked by periodicity like the scale in music. This periodic law in the hand of genius became an instrument of research. It was in 1871 that Mendeleef, the Russian chemist, in forming the scale of elements, found it necessary to leave three spaces vacant for undiscovered elements to make his table true.

Neither did he hesitate to predict the properties which these elements should possess when discovered. It was as if an astrologer should inform you that you would meet some time in your life three men and that with the utmost particularity he told you their respective physical weights, the color of their hair, the size of hat, shoe and glove worn by each and, in a word, all the habits of mind and body sufficient to discriminate them positively from all other men. Not only was the prediction literally fulfilled, but Mendeleef had the unexpected pleasure to see the verification in his day, for out of the night of the unknown one after another came the predicted elements into the clear sunlight of science and were instantly recognized.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# Boy.

MORE MONEY IN ONE DAY may be earned with me than during an ENTIRE WEEK in other ways. Applicants must be clean, neatly dressed clean hands and face. I want the MANLIEST boy in the city. Come early prepared for work. W. E. Hart, 320 Main St., McCook, Neb.

The McCook Tribune. It is \$1.00 the year in advance.

McMillen's Cream Lotion will remove tan and sunburn.

The McCook Tribune. It is \$1.00 the year in advance.

# INDIANOLA.

Frank Windhurst and wife of California are here visiting relatives.

Quite a number from McCook and Bartley attended the celebration at Indianola the Fourth.

H. C. Shouse is here from Indiana visiting. He reports that they have been having plenty of rain back there.

A bunch of the Indianola young folks took their supper over to hte Rozell ranch and shot off their fire works there the Fourth.

Mr. Herman returned from California last week for a visit with his little daughter Leota.

A tank and gasoline engine have been put in the park preparatory to planting blue grass.

A new street sprinkler arrived on Monday and was kept busy all day Tuesday laying the dust.

The barn on the old Neel Lumber yard was set fire by some boys playing with fire crackers Tuesday and caused considerable excitement. It broke up the program for a while, but after all danger was passed they returned and carried it out as planned.

Isabell Dolan was taken away this week for an operation on her ear which has been bothering her ever since she had the scarlet fever.

June 22nd the Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church invited some of the old time friends of Mrs. Kate Ashmore to meet with them in a social afternoon in her honor. The afternoon was very pleasantly spent in taking a backward look over bye-gone days. Mrs. C. H. Russel served ice cream and cake. All were glad of this opportunity to meet Mrs. Ashmore.

# GRANT.

Mrs. August Wesch and daughter Miss Louisa returned from Hastings Saturday noon on No. 189 at Traer, Kansas.

John Adams and son Ray were at McCook the Fourth.

Jacob Wesch and family spent Sunday at Aug. Wesch's. George Schreiber was also present Sunday.

Some of the young people from here spent the Fourth at Oberlin, Kansas, and some on Dry creek.

Paul Hünke is staying with his sister Mrs. Henry Wesch at present.

Edwin Carfield and Fred Witte went to Missouri in a wagon to work last week.

Wallace Bryan is heading his wheat and says it will make 10 bushels or more to the acre.